

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3-12, 14-17, 19-28 and 30-32 are pending in the application. No claim amendments are presented, thus, no new matter is added.

In the outstanding Final Office Action, Claims 1, 3-11, 16, 19-27 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hind et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,976,163, herein Hind) in view of Kutaragi et al. (U.S. Pub. 2002/0120722, herein Kutaragi); and Claims 12, 14, 15, 28, 30 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Mattison (U.S. Patent No. 6,615,355) in view of Kutaragi.

In response to the above noted rejections, Applicants respectfully submit that independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28 recite novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied references.

Amended independent Claim 1 relates to an image forming apparatus that checks the authenticity of an update program. The apparatus includes a storing unit that stores a program operated by the apparatus and an acquiring unit that acquires an update program from an external source. The apparatus also includes an updating unit that determines whether an electronic signature of the update program is authentic, and updates the program stored in said storing unit using the acquired update program. Independent Claim 1 further recites, in part:

...wherein the authentication of the update program is performed ***based on a message digest of a configuration file of the update program*** and a unique identification of the external source.

Independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28, while directed to alternative embodiments, recite substantially similar features to those emphasized above. Accordingly, the remarks and

arguments presented below are applicable to each of amended independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28.

In rejecting the above noted features directed to authenticating the update program based on a message digest of *a configuration file of the update program*, the Office Action relies on col. 3, ll. 1-5; col. 13, ll. 23-35; col. 15, ll. 27-50 and col. 18, ll. 13-60 of Hind.

Col. 3, ll. 1-5 of Hind describes a set of rules defining devices for which the application of an update image is authorized. This portion of Hind, therefore, merely describes the rules defining which devices receive updates and has nothing to do actually authenticating an update program at the device after acquiring the update program, as claimed.

Col. 13, ll. 23-35 of Hind describes that when a customer pays for a particular hardware feature, the customer could receive a license key based on his device serial number, which would allow the customer to reinstall the current standard firmware image release to enable the new feature. Thus, this cited portion of Hind describes what is necessary for a user to receive a firmware update and enable a new feature, but fails to teach or suggest that an update file is authenticated based on a message digest of *a configuration file of the update program*, as claimed.

Col. 15, ll. 27-50 of Hind describes that an update image may be accompanied by a digital signature of the image and a certificate chain consisting of one or more X.509 certificates or other suitable certificates. The signature and certificate chain, in combination with a public key of a trusted certificate authority, enable the image recipient to trust the validity of the image, the certificates, and any ancillary data contained in the certificates.

Thus, this cited portion of Hind describes that authentication of an image may be performed using the signature, certificate chain, and a key. However, at no point does this cited portion of Hind describe that authentication of the update program is performed based

on a message digest, much less a message digest of *a configuration file of the update program*, as claimed.

Col. 18, ll. 13-60 of Hind, along with Figs. 10-11, provide a high-level description of carrying out firmware updates, and lists examples of the authorization needed from the device to be updated so that the proper firmware updates are provided to the appropriate devices. Thus, this cited portion of Hind fails to disclose authenticating an update program based on a message digest of *a configuration file of the update program*, as recited in the pending independent claims.

Hind, therefore, fails to teach or suggest performing authentication of an update program *based on a message digest of a configuration file of the update program*, as recited in independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28.

With respect to Claims 12 and 28, the Office Action relies on Mattison instead of Hind in rejecting the above differentiated claim features.

Mattison describes a system for providing the protection of flash memory containing a program from any unauthorized programming efforts.¹ As described at col. 3, lines 25-33, a flash memory upgrade program containing a new flash memory image would be loaded into system main memory and executed. Then, at col. 3, lines 51-54, Mattison describes a process of comparing an original hash value of the flash memory upgrade program with an independently generated hash value to find a match.

Mattison, however, fails to teach or suggest performing authentication of an update program *based on a message digest of a configuration file of the update program*, as recited in independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28.

In rejecting this above noted claimed feature, the Office Action relies on col. 5, ll. 25-55; col. 8, ll. 1-10; and col. 9, ll. 40-50 of Mattison.

¹ Mattison, Abstract.

Col. 5, ll. 25-55 of Mattison generally discusses the technique of "hashing," and describes that a hash value is a number that is unique to a block of information so that if any part of the information is modified in that block of information, a subsequently generated hash value will be different. This cited portion of Mattison also describes that a "signature" may be generated for a block of information by a sender generating a hash value using the data in the block of information and then encrypting the generated hash value with the sender's private key. Thus, the encrypted hash value is the signature of the vendor for that block of information.

Mattison, however, fails to teach or suggest teach creating *a message digest of a configuration file of an update program*, and performing authentication of an update program on the basis of this message digest, as claimed. Instead, this cited portion of Mattison merely describes that the process of "hashing" exists and that a hash value can be generated to uniquely identify a block of information.

Col. 8, ll. 1-10 and col. 9, ll. 40-50 of Mattison describes that a flash memory upgrade program would incorporate a digital signature which is "signed" by the private key of the vendor; the digital signature being the original hash value of the flash memory upgrade program after the original hash value has been encrypted with the vendor's private key. The source of the update program can then be verified by the recipient of the memory update.

Thus, Mattison describes that the hash value corresponds to the entire flash memory program, not *a configuration file of an update program*, as claimed. Mattison, therefore, fails to teach or suggest performing authentication of an update program *based on a message digest of a configuration file of the update program*, as recited in independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28.

Further, Kutaragi describes a system enabling mutual exchange of information between users and digital contents, in a manner corresponding to each individual disk. Each

optical disk has a unique ID, and the verification server has a user database for accumulating user information corresponding to the disk ID. The verification server identifies the optical disk based on the disk ID, and transmits data corresponding to the optical disk to the computer.

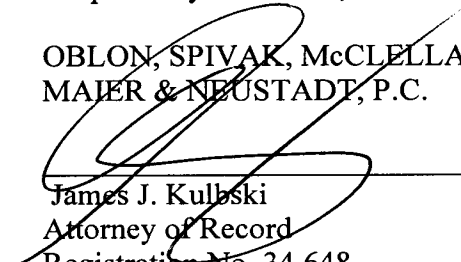
Thus, Kutaragi fails to teach or suggest performing authentication for an update program, much less performing authentication of an update program ***based on a message digest of a configuration file of the update program***, as recited in independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28.

Therefore, Hind, Mattison, and Kutaragi, neither alone, nor in combination, teach or suggest the above noted features recited in amended independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of independent Claims 1, 12, 17 and 28 (and the claims that depend therefrom) under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 1, 3-12, 14-17, 19-28 and 30-32 is patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early and favorable consideration of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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